

ABSTRACT

An energy conservation flywheel can take advantage of variable moment of inertia and centrifugal forces to store kinetic energy. This device takes the form of a disk and hollow shaft through which forces are relayed by an extension spring and cables connected to sliding rods weighted with mass. On initial spin, moment of inertia is increased through centrifugal forces produced by the weights and is again counter-balanced with tension spring force that withdraws the weighted masses, conversely increasing rotation and decreasing moment arm. This continuous cycle then takes optimal advantage of both centrifugal and centripetal forces.

SEQUENCE LISTING

Not Applicable